

SPM
1/12/04

	Type	Hits	Search Text
1	BRS	176	705/5.ccls.
2	BRS	8349	(rent rental) 705/5.ccls.
3	BRS	42	((rent rental) and 705/5.ccls.) and (car truck cars trucks automobile\$1 vehicle\$1)
4	BRS	46	(rent rental) and 705/5.ccls. Viewed all
5	BRS	918	705/16-24.ccls.
6	BRS	16	705/16-24.ccls. and (((car cars) near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (truck\$1 near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (automobile\$1 near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (vehicle\$1 near3 (rent rental renting))) Viewed all
7	BRS	57	705/26,27.ccls. and (((car cars) near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (truck\$1 near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (automobile\$1 near3 (rent rental renting)) OR (vehicle\$1 near3 (rent rental renting)))
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	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition
1	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 06:56		
2	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 06:56		
3	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:06		
4	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:05		
5	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:05		
6	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:12		
7	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:12		
8	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/01/12 07:12		

	Errors
1	0
2	0
3	0
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6	0
7	0
8	0

AM
1/12/04

S1 65422 CAR (W) RENTAL
? b PAPERSMJ, PAPERSEU, core
>>> 77 does not exist
>>> 278 does not exist
>>> 2 of the specified files are not available
12jan04 09:12:10 User264677 Session D39.3
\$0.15 0.028 DialUnits File15
\$0.15 Estimated cost File15
\$0.14 0.026 DialUnits File9
\$0.14 Estimated cost File9
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\$0.08 0.017 DialUnits File349
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\$0.23 0.021 DialUnits File347
\$0.23 Estimated cost File347
OneSearch, 27 files, 0.563 DialUnits FileOS
\$0.46 TELNET

\$2.82 Estimated cost this search
\$2.92 Estimated total session cost 0.787 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 387:The Denver Post 1994-2004/Jan 08
(c) 2004 Denver Post

File 471:New York Times Fulltext 90-Day 2004/Jan 11
(c) 2004 The New York Times

File 492:Arizona Repub/Phoenix Gaz 19862002/Jan 06
(c) 2002 Phoenix Newspapers

*File 492: Not updating. See instead File 990 for current articles from the Arizona Republic.

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File 498:Detroit Free Press 1987-2004/Jan 09
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(c) 2004 Christian Science Monitor

File 725:(Cleveland)Plain Dealer Aug 1991-2004/Jan 09
(c) 2004 The Plain Dealer

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(c) 2004 St. Petersburg Times

*File 735: This file is not updating. Last update: 20001019

File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2004/Jan 12
(c) 2004 Financial Times Ltd

File 477:Irish Times 1999-2004/Jan 10
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File 710:Times/Sun.Times(London) Jun 1988-2004/Jan 10
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File 711:Independent(London) Sep 1988-2004/Jan 10
(c) 2004 Newspaper Publ. PLC

*File 711: Use File 757 for full current day's news of the Independent, as well as full coverage of many additional European news sources.

File 756:Daily/Sunday Telegraph 2000-2004/Jan 12
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File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Jan 10
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File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Jan 08

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File 623:Business Week 1985-2004/Jan 10
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File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Jan 12
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Jan 10
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
*File 624: Homeland Security & Defense and 9 Platt energy journals added
Please see HELP NEWS624 for more
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Jan 12
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Jan 12
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Jan 12
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*File 16: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicate
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
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*File 148: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicate
removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
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(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
*File 583: This file is no longer updating as of 12-13-2002.
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(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Jan W1
(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
*File 2: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates
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File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep
(c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 473:FINANCIAL TIMES ABSTRACTS 1998-2001/APR 02
(c) 2001 THE NEW YORK TIMES
*File 473: This file will not update after March 31, 2001.
It will remain on Dialog as a closed file.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2004/Jan 11
(c) 2004 The New York Times
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(c) 2004 The New York Times
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/Jan 10
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File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2004/Dec
(c) 2004 Info.Sources Inc
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Dec W02
(c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031225,UT=20031218
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Sep(Updated 040105)
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

*File 347: JAPIO data problems with year 2000 records are now fixed.
Alerts have been run. See HELP NEWS 347 for details.

Set	Items	Description
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? s	rent(w)a(w)car	
Processing		
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Processed	10 of 51 files ...	
Processing		
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	638696 RENT	
	97331957 A	
	3946107 CAR	
S1	43477 RENT(W)A(W)CAR	
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Processed 40 of 51 files ...
Completed processing all files
    43477 S1
    317857 RESERVATION
    15987639 SYSTEM
    31990 RESERVATION (W) SYSTEM
    S2      678 S1 AND (RESERVATION (W) SYSTEM)
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Processing
Processed 30 of 51 files ...
Completed processing all files
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    317857 RESERVATION
    9542659 COMPUTER
    11496 RESERVATION (4N) COMPUTER
    S3      120 S2 AND (RESERVATION (N4) COMPUTER)
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data or information))
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Processed 50 of 51 files ...
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    23924307 INFORMATION
    85864 CUSTOMER (W) INFORMATION
    3946107 CAR
    2812506 VEHICLE
    2354913 DESCRIPTION
    13052656 DATA
    23924307 INFORMATION
    14971 (CAR OR VEHICLE) (W) ((DESCRIPTION OR DATA) OR INFORMATION)
    S4      2 S3 AND (CUSTOMER (W) INFORMATION) AND ((CAR OR VEHICLE)
(W) (DESCRIPTION OR DATA OR INFORMATION))
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? t s4/3, k/all

Viewed all

S5 41 S3 AND PD<=20010204

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 347.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S6 40 RD (unique items)

? t s6/3,k/1 viewed all (1-40) 3'K

Budget FAQ



Payment and Pricing

Q: Why do rental car companies ask for a credit card?

A: Rental companies need to know that their renters are credit-worthy, to minimize vehicle damage and losses. Credit cards and valid drivers' licenses usually provide the only information we have about our renters.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: Can I use a credit card up front and then pay for the rental with cash when I return the car?

A: Although you present a major credit card at the time of rental, when you return the vehicle, you will be asked if you'd like to keep the rental charges on that credit card or pay cash. Since car rental companies ask for credit approval on the estimated car rental charges when you pick up the car, that amount will be held against your credit balance on that card for up to 30 days, regardless of how you pay upon return.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: What credit card can I use?

A: Most major credit cards when renting at most Budget locations in the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: Are there any other payment alternatives?

A: Your travel agent can sell you a prepaid voucher that you can use to pay for rentals at various locations within and outside the U.S. In some cases vouchers do not cover taxes, surcharges, additional coverages, extra days, upgrades, etc. Therefore, you should carefully read the voucher information to understand exactly what is included.

You may also be asked to show a credit card as well as a valid driver's license, even though you have a voucher.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: Can I use a debit card?

A: Yes, if it has the MasterCard or Visa emblem/logo.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: Why do rates differ?

A: Costs of vehicles, real estate prices, labor costs and special taxes vary from one area to another. Rental rates vary between competitors and may also vary depending on when and where you rent. The company's rates may be higher at an airport location and lower at a downtown or suburban location.

[Return to Questions](#)

Q: How can I get the best deal?

A: Car rental pricing is like airline pricing – if you travel at off-peak times or make a reservation seven or more days in advance, you often get a better deal. Also, watch the Hot Deals section on the Budget web site.

[Return to Questions](#)

[Reservations Desk](#) | [WorldClass Fleet](#) | [Frequent Travelers](#) | [Tips & Guidance](#) | [Diversions](#) | [About Budget](#) |
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A global system of corporate and licensee-owned locations.
We feature Lincolns, Mercurys and other fine cars and trucks.

3/9/7 (Item 1 from file: 702)
DIALOG(R) File 702: Miami Herald
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TURNING A CORNER

Miami Herald (MH) - Monday, August 21, 2000
By: JAMES MCNAIR, jmcnair@herald.com
Edition: Final Section: Business Monday Page: 6G
Word Count: 2,092

MEMO:

COVER STORY; See microfilm for charts

TEXT:

Toiling in the shadows of heavyweights H. Wayne Huizenga and Mike Maroone didn't give an AutoNation grunt like Mike Karsner much of a chance to make a name for himself. Even though he was the company's chief financial officer for three years, Karsner stood outside the limelight, surfacing once every quarter as a disembodied voice on conference calls with Wall Street.

Now, Karsner has his shot at the spotlight. His new job? Chief executive of ANC Rental Corp. in Fort Lauderdale, the auto rental unit spun off by AutoNation in July.

Karsner, a 42-year-old Marylander, had dutifully climbed the corporate ladder at Citicorp, UPS, Black & Decker, Dole Food and AutoNation before reaching the top rung at ANC last November. He's no Huizenga, but his elevation to CEO had Huizenga's blessings.

The ANC name might not be familiar, but the AutoNation spin-off owns two units very much in the public eye: Alamo **Rent A Car** and National Car Rental. And with \$3.6 billion a year in revenue, ANC is now one of the 10 biggest public companies based in Florida.

Karsner might have made a smart choice in leaving behind the struggling AutoNation in favor of the rental car unit. AutoNation executives spoke often about how spinning off its rental car unit would leave it a ``pure play'' auto retailing stock more likely to be understood - and bought - by investors. Instead, it might be ANC's fortune to have shed AutoNation.

AutoNation completed the spin-off of ANC Rental on July 3, giving its shareholder 1 share of ANC for every eight shares of AutoNation. Since then, ANC shares have climbed 41 percent to \$7.06, while AutoNation has eked out a 2 percent gain to \$6.69. ANC's market capitalization of \$319 million remains far below that of AutoNation's \$2.4 billion.

``The investment community, whether it's analysts or institutional shareholders, can now clearly evaluate the merits of this business separately,'' Karsner said from his top-floor office in the 12-story tower formerly occupied by Blockbuster Entertainment. ``When you're not a pure play, it can be very difficult to attract the type of following that you'd like to see.''

There's plenty to explain the market's interest in ANC's Nasdaq-listed stock.

A year-long restructuring that boosted the company's headquarters employment in South Florida to 1,350 is nearly complete. Three weeks after the spin-off, ANC graced the occasion with its first improvement in quarterly profits in more than a year and a half. And the healthy U.S. economy, full employment and robust air travel have made 2000 a heady time for auto rental companies.

To top it off, companies are refraining from the foolhardy price wars that sacrifice profit margins for upticks in market share.

``Prices have been gravitating upward,'' said Robert Napoli, an analyst with ABN AMRO in Chicago. ``Hertz, Avis and Dollar Thrifty have been minting money.''

Napoli doesn't follow ANC Rental, but it should be appearing on his radar screen. ANC's second-quarter net profit of \$15.5 million was small, by industry standards, as a percentage of its \$910 million in revenue. But ANC was consolidating offices and paying employee severance costs during the quarter. Without those pre-tax charges of \$8.3 million, ANC would have made a better impression.

ANC was in ugly shape a year ago when it was an AutoNation division. Auto rental earnings were down 33 percent from the year before. National Car Rental, which caters to the business market, was losing business as it labored to install an expensive new **computer reservation system**. Division President Bill Lobeck was shown the door.

Morale sagged further after AutoNation proposed the spin-off to boost its stock price. A spin-off would mean prepping the unit as a stand-alone company - in other words, giving it a megadose of cost-cutting. Smaller, unprofitable rental locations were closed, and 600 front-office jobs were eliminated. The big bomb fell on National's headquarters in Minneapolis, where 150 jobs were axed and 250 were moved to Fort Lauderdale, mostly without the people occupying them. South Florida came out a winner, going from 800 ANC jobs in Fort Lauderdale a year ago to 1,350 in Fort Lauderdale and Boca Raton today.

The actions took a \$41 million bite out of fourth-quarter earnings and gave ANC a net loss of \$71 million for all of 1999. Restructuring cost more than \$12 million in lost profits in the first six months of 2000 and is expected to chew off as much as \$4 million more this quarter.

Harsh medicine, but a necessary reboot if ANC was to go toe-to-toe with competitors that had gone independent themselves in recent years, including Hertz, Avis, Budget and Dollar Thrifty. What's more, an independent ANC, unshackled from what had been a dense corporate hierarchy at AutoNation, would be nimbler in making decisions and allocating resources.

``It'll allow them to be more focused on running the business,'' said Nicholas Lobaccaro, an analyst with ANC's investment banking firm, Lehman Brothers. ``There's a certain element of 'Now they're on a tightrope without a net,' but management has a real stake in the fortunes of the company and they're not going to be distracted by other businesses.''

Jon LeSage, director of research for Abrams Travel Data Services in Long Beach, Calif., said Alamo and National suffered under AutoNation ownership.

``For three and a half years, there were huge management changes and they in a sense lost time compared to Hertz and Avis,'' LeSage said. ``There was a question of who was in charge and what they wanted their strategic focus to be.''

Under Karsner, ANC's brands are again asserting themselves - Alamo in the leisure market, National for business travelers.

In April, Alamo launched a new-look rental center that incorporates a number of features for vacationers. The splashy prototype in Fort Lauderdale includes a convenience store, a play area, changing rooms, lockers and a touch-screen computer with information about local hotels and

attractions. Karsner expects half of Alamo's traffic to be passing through the redesigned centers by year-end.

National's changes are more geared toward the needs of business travelers. A survey of customers put transaction speed and vehicle choice at the top of their preferences. National responded in May with a ``One Click'' online reservation form that allows its Emerald Club members to book a vehicle in less than a minute.

But ANC's rivals have their eyes on gaining turf, too. Hertz, the leader in airport business rentals, is adding outlets at 200 Pep Boys stores and is now renting cars equipped with global positioning systems (GPS). Avis has added the GPS-equipped Cadillac DeVille to its rental fleet. Dollar Thrifty is at the fore of Internet reservations, attributing 25 percent of its bookings to Web users.

ANC said Internet bookings accounted for 10 percent of its second-quarter rentals.

Alamo could also do a better job on customer satisfaction, if a recent J.D. Power & Associates survey is on the mark. Enterprise, Avis, National and Hertz all scored above average in the study of the airport rental market. Alamo fell below the mean.

``They have a little bit more wear and tear on their cars because people want them for a longer period of time,'' said Mike Taylor, J.D. Power's director of travel services. ``They can do certain things about it, like cleaning the interior of the cars, making sure there aren't any ice cream stains on the upholstery.''

ANC draws its strength from having a strong presence in all three segments of the rental car market - business, leisure and the so-called local replacement market dominated by Enterprise. In overall fleet size, ANC ranks second behind Enterprise, according to Auto Rental News. But Karsner claims the lead in the nation's 50 biggest airport markets, where Enterprise is a second-tier player.

``Both Alamo and National are growing faster than the industry growth rate,'' he said.

ANC's third entity, CarTemps USA, is the fastest-growing of the three. Made up of several rechristened acquisitions, including Snappy, CarTemps USA has 440 locations. That's only an eighth of Enterprise's map, but from 1998 to 1999 CarTemps posted a 28 percent increase in revenue to \$290 million. The unit has 23 locations in South Florida, four of them less than a year old. ANC plans to open 90 CarTemps stores nationwide over the next three years.

For all the growth in the industry, auto rental stock prices resemble junkyard bargains. Hertz, Budget and Dollar Thrifty's shares are pretty banged up since the first of the year. As a group, auto rental stocks have a price-to-earnings ratio of less than 10. ANC's p/e is 6.

Karsner categorizes his company as a small-cap value stock.

``Our industry is a growth industry, contrary to public perception,'' he said. ``It's an \$18 billion market that's been growing every year since 1985, including through two recessions, at a compounded annual growth rate of about 11 percent.''

To get an idea of how much ANC has fallen in value, compare what AutoNation paid for the component companies to ANC's current market cap.

AutoNation paid \$1.6 billion for Alamo, National, Snappy, Value Rent-A-Car, Spirit Rent-A-Car and Euro-Dollar. Most of the currency was AutoNation stock that turned out to be overinflated, but it's still quite a dropoff to ANC's present market value of \$319 million.

Those who have met Karsner sense he could be the right person to recover that lost value. In the auto rental business, which is thick with pricing models, market allocation, asset depreciation and vehicle buyback agreements, it doesn't hurt to have a former CFO in charge.

``What I don't hear about him is that he says, 'This is how we did it at ABC Rental Co. and this is what we're going to do,' '' LeSage said. ``He seems smart enough to listen to his operations people - and he's got some good ones.''

Some diverse ones as well. Unlike the white male-dominated corporate culture Karsner left behind at AutoNation, ANC's executive cabinet represents a broader gene pool: four men, including one African-American, and four women.

So while Karsner has never run a rental car company before, he's surrounded by people who have. One in particular should be able to teach Karsner everything he'll need to know, ANC Chairman - and former Alamo owner - Michael Egan.

Karsner said the company was lucky to get the 60-year-old Fort Lauderdale resident to serve.

``I can pick up the phone or we can have a meeting and discuss strategic direction,'' Karsner said. ``We're able to tap into an individual who has all the experience he does in the rental car business.''

The two Mikes are bullish on the company's chances - and are sinking some of their own money on ANC. Last month, Karsner spent about half a million dollars - as much as his yearly salary - on 105,000 ANC shares. Egan, ANC's second-biggest individual shareholder - Huizenga is No. 1 - was right in line with Karsner, buying 72,000 shares.

``We do think there are opportunities in terms of value as we progress with our business plan,'' said Karsner, still sounding just like the finance guy he was.

ANC RENTAL ON ITS OWN

Revenue has grown in the three ANC brands - National, Alamo and Car Temps USA - but profits have been bumpy, matching the performance of itsi competitors' stock prices.

REVENUE PROFIT (LOSS)

1999	\$3.54 billion	(\$71 million)
1998	3.45 billion	108 million
1997	3.06 billion	51.2 million
1996	2.7 billion	(80.4 million)
1995	1.99 billion	(16.2 million)

Source: ANC Rental Corp.

CAPTION:

color photo: Mike Karsner (a), National Car Rental counter (a), Andrew Savidge and his brother Adam try out the play area at Alamo's prototype in Fort Lauderdale (a); color charts: ; photo: Barbara Salter watches Lisa Savidge and her children explore the new features of Alamo's splashy prototype in Fort Lauderdale (a)

WALTER MICHOT/HERALD STAFF LEISURE FEATURES: Corporate Communication Director Barbara Salter watches Lisa Savidge and her children explore the new features of Alamo's splashy prototype in Fort Lauderdale. The site includes lockers and a play area.

CHUCK FADELY/HERALD STAFF FOCUS ON BUSINESS: National's changes under ANC management are geared toward the needs of business travelers and include a 'One Click' online reservation form for Emerald members.

WALTER MICHOT/HERALD STAFF PLAYTIME AT THE CAR RENTAL AGENCY: Andrew Savidge, 4, and his brother Adam, 5, try out the play area in Alamo's prototype in Fort Lauderdale.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

PHOENIX GAZETTE (PG) - MONDAY July 31, 1989
Edition: Final Section: Business Page: B10
Word Count: 350

TEXT:

America West Airlines will add two new daily non-stop roundtrip flights between Phoenix and El Paso starting Tuesday (Aug. 1), bringing to six its daily number of non-stop flights between the two cities.

* GE Capital Fleet Services Inc. of Minneapolis said it would provide \$34.6 million in financing for the Terminal 4 project at Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport.

The company will purchase tax exempt industrial development bonds issued through the Phoenix Industrial Development Authority.

* Directors of Valley National Corp., parent company of Valley National Bank of Arizona, have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 36 cents per share, payable Sept. 15 to shareholders of record Aug. 31.

The corporation has 19.7 million shares outstanding, held by 12,038 shareholders. The dividend results in a cash payout of about \$7 million.

* Olin Hunt Specialty Products Inc. has opened its new Image Technology production facility in Chandler.

The 38,000-square-foot building replaces one in Tempe. The larger plant will help the plant fill special orders faster.

* An Oklahoma corporation has bought substantially all of the assets of Great Western Systems Inc.'s All American **Rent-a-Car** subsidiary.

Terms of the \$1.5 million sale include an initial \$300,000 payment, with the balance plus monthly interest to be paid in 36 months.

Great Western Systems will retain ownership of its **computer**-base All American **Reservation** Systems Inc., an advance rental car **reservation system** tied into several major domestic airlines. The new owners of All American **Rent-a-Car** will retain its subscription to the reservation service.

* Donald Jackson, a marketing professor and director of the MBA program at Arizona State University, has been named associate dean of the University's College of Business.

Jackson joined the faculty at ASU in 1972, having previously served as director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research. As associate dean, he will be responsible for budgeting, planning, facilities and personnel.

Jackson, who has a master's degree and a doctorate in business administration from Michigan State University, succeeds David Shrock as associate dean. Shrock was named dean of the College of Business Administration at Iowa State University.

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Weighing Java's business case: IT staff clamor for Java, but execs have to
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ABSTRACT: IT managers find they need to look beyond the 'hard sell' hype for Sun Microsystems' Java language and plan deployments based on business needs. Developers are clamoring for the language, which offers easier coding and streamlined distributed development with its write-once, run-anywhere capabilities. Top management is interested in its potential cost savings, putting heavy pressure on CIOs to embrace a new and relatively immature technology or risk losing competitive advantage. Experts warn IT executives to stay focused on locating the best technology solution for a given business problem. Some companies, such as Alamo Rent a Car, have chosen to deploy Java in just a few projects on a case-by-case basis. Java has proven useful for replacing COBOL-based client/server software and in some types of transaction-processing systems where a browser interface enhances productivity. Deployment issues include the need to select the best Java tools and recruiting and training skilled staff.

TEXT:

Thomas Loane has been in the it business long enough to know when he is getting the hard sell on a new technology. Fast-talking reps and slick vendor marketing hype are all part of the game when you've been the CIO at Alamo Rent a Car Inc. for over 13 years. The only difference with the latest hot technology craze--Sun Microsystems Inc.'s Java language--is that the pressure is coming from inside the company as well as from the usual coterie of vendors.

"It's the in-flight magazine, build-your-r´sum´ type of technology sell," Loane laments. "Everybody is reading and talking about (Java), and they want to know when are we going to be using it and how. If it's not in the plan, (they want to know) why not."

Loane has plenty of company. The promise of Java's platform independence is like the Holy Grail to developers and business executives alike. The language's write-once, run-anywhere capabilities promise easier coding and streamlined distributed development for programmers, while the potential for substantial cost savings strikes a chord among budget-minded top management. This dual line of attack is putting serious pressure on CIOs to embrace this relatively new development language, or risk losing competitive advantage and valuable IT staffers who are after a piece of the Java action.

And there doesn't appear to be any relief in the near future. Even with the constant sniping going back and forth between Sun and Microsoft Corp.--the latest salvo being the lawsuit filed by Sun last month, accusing Microsoft of infringing its Java licensing agreement--the allegiance of true Java believers has not been shaken. So what is the best tactic for CIOs during all this Java hype? Experts say they must stay focused on finding the best technology solution for the business problem at hand, while at the same time diplomatically reining in the programming language's many zealots.

"This is a holy war that IT executives cannot afford to get caught up in," says Ron Rappaport, an analyst with Zona Research Inc., in Redwood City, Calif. "They have to continue to make the best decisions based on what they need--not what the outside world is telling them they should be doing."

The business case

That is exactly the tack Alamo's Loane has been taking over the last few months. Instead of making snap technology judgments, Loane has been dedicated to using Java where it can be most effective, without allowing the programming ranks or executive suite to dictate mission-critical technology decisions. "There are situations where Java is the best solution, but there are also areas where it is not and it would be the wrong choice," says Loane, who late last month left the CIO post at Alamo, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to become the new senior vice president and CIO of Transport International Pool, the trucking division of GE Capital Co., in Devon, Pa.

The decision to use Java as part of a few development projects during his last year at Alamo was made on a case-by-case basis, reports Loane. For example, when Alamo decided to revamp its self-serve airport reservation kiosks, the IT team looked at writing a Java-based application, but decided it would be overkill. Since all the data could easily be stored locally at the kiosk, there was no need for Java's distributed capabilities. In addition, the application was highly graphical and static, as it simply displays pictures of cars Alamo offers, along with basic pricing information. Instead of Java, Alamo chose to write the kiosk application, which was rolled out last summer and handles more than 10,000 transactions a week, in Microsoft's Visual Basic.

On the other hand, Alamo tapped Java to write another **reservation system** currently being piloted in Florida. This system will allow customers to access, via a network **computer** at the **reservation** desk, all information about the specific cars currently available in the lot. Java made the most sense here, Loane explains, since each airport reservation desk needs direct access to information that is constantly changing as new cars are returned or leave the airport terminal.

Java proved to be the perfect fit for Munich Reinsurance Co. of Canada last February, when it decided to replace its 3-year-old, COBOL-based client/server customer information application. IT officials there determined that a browser interface, made possible by developing with Java, would provide better access to information stored in an SAS Institute Inc. data warehouse.

While there were initial discussions about whether Java was the right solution because of its relative immaturity, it eventually won out, according to Peter Walker, vice president of information and office services at MROC, in Toronto. "We wanted to Web-enable our database, and this was really the best solution," Walker says.

MROC built a Java-based database application that processes historical information on the company's more than 3,000 policies. The database, which was rolled out in September, currently houses more than 16GB of data. MROC officials anticipate it will grow at a rate of an additional 2GB annually.

"Java is a natural for us because it makes our customer data available to anyone with a browser," says Joe Golobic, an assistant vice president at MROC who reports to Walker.

Having access to the right development tools also made MROC's decision to create Java-based applications easier, says Golobic. His group used Progress Software Corp.'s Apptivity, which lets developers build database applications in Java. Without it, development would have been very slow going. "If we had to write this in native Java code, we estimate it would have taken 18 months," he adds.

The actual start-to-finish time with the Apptivity tool was more like six months, says Golobic. Also, by using Apptivity, the development cycle was lessened dramatically, and MROC didn't have to hire a senior-level Java developer--both of which helped keep development costs down.

Smart CIOs are also looking to take advantage of Java tools that address specific development needs in their organization. For example, tools that let companies get up and running on Java without a lot of up-front training allow IT departments to get their Java novices experimenting with basics of the language. At the same time, they don't have to pay inflated high-end Java developer salaries.

The staffing connection

Java also offers CIOs a real challenge when it comes to staffing. IT employees are hungry for Java skills, so they're constantly in search of employment in IT organizations committed to the language. If Java hasn't surfaced in their shop, they may be tempted to look for a better opportunity. CIOs have to walk a fine line between offering Java training and, at the same time, keeping Java hype to a minimum when it comes to selecting the best language for each project.

"You can't blame people for wanting to build their r´sum´ with Java," says Loane. "But I also can't start projects just to keep everybody challenged." Loane's solution is to make sure the pros and cons of choosing a specific tool, or in this case programming language, are clear. If Java is not the correct choice, he lets the reasons for his decision be known.

The staffing dilemma that Java presents is real, according to Zona's Rappaport, citing a recent survey of IT executives, called "Java: Markets, Opportunities and Trends." The survey found that after purchasing a Java development tool, training was next on the list of things IT shops are doing or are planning to do when it comes to Java development.

"Offering training is a way (IT management) can show good faith," Rappaport says, even if there are no immediate plans to put Java to use in the IT organization. But Rappaport cautions against bringing the language in-house in the hopes of keeping staff. "Bringing in any technology and not first understanding how it will work within your existing business model is never a good idea," he says.

Educating staffers and other executives about the realities of Java is really the best line of defense. Because the hype around Java is so pervasive, some CIOs are starting to feel heat from top management to embrace the language. The Zona report found that 32 percent of the decisions to deploy Java are "top-down," meaning they are made as part of strategic business planning at the highest level of the company. According to Rappaport, this represents a significantly larger strategic interest in Java among top management than in past development decisions.

As for Loane, he hopes to use the same strategy when it comes to Java development at his new assignment at GE Capital: Deploy where it makes sense, and educate where it doesn't. "There is definitely a herd mentality when it comes to Java," he explains. "The trick is to lead the herd and not get caught up in it."

To deploy or not to deploy?

That is the question facing many IT managers. Here's a view of the top internal factors impacting the decision to deploy Java:

Web browser linkage 72%

Cross-platform compatibility 66%

Programmers' interest in Java/attracting programmers 62%

Lower cost 49%

Centralized updating 43%

Improved application security 43%

Legacy data access 42%

Speed of development 35%

Robustness 30%

Open computing environment 29%

Ability to run on thin clients 28%

Universal client access 26%

Source: Zona Research Inc.

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Survey of Business Travel (6): Leave it to the agents - A look at the labyrinth of hotel rates

GILLIAN UPTON

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TEXT:

HOTELS are offering a plethora of rates this year to fill rooms empty because of the recession and the Gulf war.

Steering through the maze of rates is a difficult task, best left to the travel agents. The bigger agents have good deals with the top hotel chains and can usually obtain a better rate than that quoted by the hotel itself.

There are five ways of booking a hotel room: call direct, call the hotel's own central reservation number, book through an airline **computer reservation system**, get a local office to book the room in the city one is staying in, or use a travel agent. Each of these calls will probably illicit five different rates.

One thing is sure - one should not be paying the published rackrate, which should be used only as a barometer. 'The number of people paying rack rate has decreased over the years,' says Karen Gill, regional director of sales for the UK for InterContinental Hotels.

Those that do will be those who have booked late, are booking only a few nights which do not warrant a better-than-rack rate, or those booking direct.

The bigger buyers get the better deals simply because they can guarantee a certain volume of bednights per annum and therefore trigger a corporate rate (a minimum of 10 per cent discount), or probably a preferred (ie a better-than-corporate) rate (ie 10 per cent-plus). But a preferred rate is not necessarily discounted from the best room in the hotel.

Take the Leicester Holiday Inn. A standard room at rack rate ranges from Pounds 84 to Pounds 87. A corporate rate is offered to regular customers at 10 per cent off rack rate, ie Pounds 75.60 - Pounds 78.30. In addition, the hotel will offer a local commercial rate (Holiday Inn's equivalent of a preferred rate) which is dependent upon volume and available to travel agents and companies direct.

This will be a discount off rack of over 10 per cent. Lastly, this hotel offers a weekend rate geared to families: Pounds 43 for dinner, bed and breakfast or Pounds 33 for bed and breakfast only (based on a per person rate and two people sharing). The confusion of rates is further complicated by the fact that, unlike airlines, hotels do not use live reservation systems. Whereas airlines can book flights on a last availability basis, hotels do not have this facility.

'It's not based on real time,' explains Denis Johnson, general manager sales for Europe of Hilton Hotels USA and Conrad. 'A three or four second delay in transactions can screw up the entire hotel inventory.'

Hotel marketing companies, such as Leading Hotels of the World (LHW) and Steigenberger Reservation Systems (SRS) sell hotel rooms on a 'free sale' basis because there is no live, automated system. Moreover, bookings taken at the individual hotel property always take precedence.

'It's a mess,' says Stephen Etchells, director of sales and marketing at travel agency The Travel Company. 'We're lobbying hotels and they're positive about the need for change. The hotel industry needs to be as sophisticated and mature in its reservation, monitoring and tracking process as the airline industry and until that's achieved professional yield management will never really be maximised.'

Hilton Hotels USA and Marriott hotels, together with Budget ~~Rent a Car~~ and American Airlines, are rolling out a live CRS system next year called Confirm which should eradicate the bookings nightmare. 'Existing hotel computer systems are spin-offs of the airline systems and have never been written for hotels before,' explains Johnson of Hilton Hotels USA and Conrad.

Hotels launched corporate rates in an effort to reward their best customers and keep them brand loyal to their product.

However, everyone now has access to corporate rates, it seems, which has pushed the hotel's revenue down and caused the hotels to be more selective about who they give their preferred rate to.

'Big hotel chains like Hilton and Sheraton give corporate rates automatically but preferred rates are only given on volume and you have to meet strict targets,' says Colin Rainbow, commercial director of multiple travel agent Wagon Lits.

Periquito Hotels, a mid-market group of six UK properties, has travelled a different route, selling its rooms on a room rate tariff for the two main room types it offers. A room rate rather than a per person rate allows the customer to accommodate a maximum of four people in each room.

'We like to think we were the pioneers of the room rate tariff in the UK,' says Peter Mackworth Gee, managing director. 'We wanted to keep our tariff structure as simple as possible.'

The Monday to Thursday rates vary only slightly depending on location. For a deluxe room they range from Pounds 54 to Pounds 65 per room.

Hotels have only one chance to sell a room; they have until 6pm each day to make a booking. Ways to maximise revenue and occupancy, called yield management, include local promotional rates offered by a general manager if he/she feels it would help his occupancy. Such rates are usually offered low season, ie January to March and July and August.

Many hotels, particularly deluxe properties, have panicked this year and have added to the confusion of rates. 'There is a price war going on,' says Rainbow of Wagon Lits. 'Deluxe hotels are certainly being affected more than usual but the discounts are right across the board.'

Some hotels are offering added-value instead of discounts. The Hotel Conrad on Hong Kong island, for example, is offering complimentary limo transfers and laundry, automatic room upgrade, 6pm checkout and fax and telephone calls at cost until February.

These sort of deals should be communicated at booking time but it is always best to check direct with the hotel.